

money; but for some reason she refused to give him the \$50 he demanded. He then pointed a six-chambered revolver at her, which he had concealed up his sleeve. Two amahs and a girl aged 17 years were in the room at the time and on seeing the revolver they rushed forward to protect the woman when the boy fired, shooting one of the amahs in the chest, the bullet entering one of her lungs. It is supposed that this woman then opened the window and was about to jump out when Tsao Ah-hong fired again, the bullet shattering her arm, and she fell or jumped out of the window into the road. The other amah was then being attempting to follow her, when Tsao Ah-hong fired a third shot which struck her in the back, entered her heart, and she fell backwards a corpse. Not content with this diabolical work the murderer fired another shot which struck the little girl in the chest inflicting what is feared will prove a mortal wound. How his intended victim escaped is a mystery which she herself cannot explain, nor can she explain when or how the murderer made his exit from the room as it was full of smoke. The first intimation the police had of the occurrence was at 3 minutes to 7 o'clock, when Mr. Donk reported at the Central Station that he was passing along the Honan Road about 6.30 p.m. when a woman jumped from the top storey window of a Chinese house and nearly fell on top of him; he looked up and saw Ah-chun preparing to jump out of the same window. When she saw him she cried "fire" and he told her not to jump out as she would kill herself if she did so; thinking the house was on fire, he burst open the door and rushed upstairs. On entering the top-room, he saw a woman lying on the floor near the window, and a little girl lying on a sofa, both bleeding profusely; seeing that a murder had been committed, he hastened to the Station to give information. Inspector Howard and Detective Keeling proceeded at once to the scene of the tragedy, and on the way met Captain McEwen who accompanied them. On arriving at the house they found the woman who had jumped out of the window lying in the road and apparently dying, and entering the top-room they found the girl on the sofa and the dead woman lying on her back with her feet towards the window. Detective Keeling carried the girl downstairs and had her sent to the injured woman taken immediately to the Shantung Road Hospital. As an instance of the abject fear, or inhumanity, of the Chinese lower class we may mention that when the girl was brought down not one of the large number of natives who had assembled outside the house would volunteer to take her on his knee and convey her to the hospital in a ricksha, and it was not until a Canton woman, with more heart than courage, offered a dollar to any one who would do so, that the poor creature was removed. The house was then searched but nothing but a bullet was found, for it is needless to say the murderer had disappeared, and it is conjectured that on hearing Mr. Donk's report the door he rushed down stairs and secreted himself in one of the lower rooms until Mr. Donk went upstairs, when he escaped through the open door. The revolver with which he had done his bloody work is supposed to be one he had stolen from his master who, for the last ten years, kept it loaded in five chambers, between the mattresses of his bed. The bullet found corresponds with those used by Mr. Ruff and his revolver is missing, but strange as it may seem, on examining his stock of cartridges he found them intact, so the murderer evidently thought that five shots would be sufficient to accomplish his diabolical work. Though the police made every effort to trace the murderer they were not successful, but it was the opinion of the Chinese that if he was still in the settlement he would soon be captured as no class of natives would harbor him. This proved correct for about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th Mr. W. Lamond's boy sent word to his office that Tsao Ah-hong was in Mr. Lamond's private residence in Siking Road. This information Mr. Lamond speedily conveyed to the Central Station and Detective Keeling and a native detective were sent to arrest him. Arriving at the house Keeling stationed his man at the back to cut off all possibility of escape in that direction and himself entered the house from the front and arrested the murderer in the boy's room. The revolver, with one chamber still loaded, was found in his possession. He made no resistance, but stated that he had taken some medicine and requested to be allowed to lie down on the boy's bed and die. This request, it is needless to state, was not complied with, but as he seemed very ill he was taken to the Shantung Road Hospital, and the stomach pump applied. The native doctor, however, stated that the prisoner had not taken any poison. Prisoner did not deny that he shot the women, but stated that he had been drinking and that he met one of the amahs in the street last evening and she insulted him and he then went home for the revolver and on returning fired the four shots. After that he wandered about the streets all night and at 9 o'clock this morning went to Mr. Lamond's house as the boy there was a friend of his. He denied that he had demanded money but admitted having received \$7 on a previous occasion. When being taken to the hospital he was very anxious to know if he had killed anyone. He was detained in the hospital for about an hour and was then taken to the station and charged. On enquiry at the hospital, it was reported that the two females were still alive, but little hope was entertained of their recovery. In the report of this tragedy in the *Shan Pao* it was stated that the murder had been committed by a foreigner. Such a misstatement as that is clearly attributable to gross carelessness and likely to work an incalculable amount of mischief, and we trust the mistake will be at once corrected and that our contemporary will be more accurate in cases of this sort in future. —*Mercury*.

The Che-hien, from the city, arrived at the house in Honan Road shortly before 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th and opened the door on the body of the dead amah. The body was brought from the house into the street, and there examined and measured in orthodox Chinese style by the native doctors, the Che-hien watching the operation seated on a low bamboo chair, beneath his umbrella, and smoking a bubble pipe. A large crowd of natives assembled, and the police had some difficulty in keeping them back. The wound having been probed, &c., &c., the body was dressed, put into a coffin, and conveyed away by deceased's friends. Then the Che-hien, Captain Superintendent McEwen, and others went to the Shantung Road Hospital, and in the prisoner's presence the amah made a statement and recognised the prisoner as the man who had shot her. It was a peculiar sight. The amah was in bed. The Che-hien stood on one side, again smoking his bubble pipe, the boy (the prisoner) was kneeling at the foot of the bed, and interpreters of different dialects were crowded round, each one chipping in now and then, to enable the Mandarin to better understand what was passing, neither the prisoner nor the amah apparently understanding the dialect of the Che-hien.

The investigation was over a few minutes before 6 o'clock, and at the request of Captain Superintendent McEwen, the prisoner, being in foreign employ, will be detained at the Central Police Station and taken before the Mixed Court Magistrate, and then, in all probability, he will be sent into the city, and that will be the last foreigners will hear of the case for months to come.

At the Mixed Court on the 15th, before the Chinese Magistrate Tsai and W. R. Carles, Esq., British Assessor, the prisoner was up for examination, and some of the witnesses were also in attendance. The Magistrate questioned the prisoner and the Cantonese girl, but no new facts were elicited, except when the Magistrate asked the prisoner whom he intended to shoot when he took away his master's revolver, he said he did not intend to shoot anyone; adding that he was drunk and did not know what he was doing. He got drunk, he said, at five o'clock in the afternoon. The Magistrate ordered him to be taken into the city. He also told the Cantonese girl she would have to go into the city to give her evidence before the Che-hien. He did not like this, but the Magistrate said he would have to go. After the Che-hien has held a preliminary inquiry into the matter, would be sent to the court to hear the case in the Mixed Court, the prisoner being in foreign employ and the offence committed in the settlement. —*Courier*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

THE FAMINE IN NORTHERN CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEAR SIR,—Seeing that the Chinese and to long communities in the British colonies, in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, and in North China and in several foreign colonies have subscribed pretty liberally towards the North China Famine Relief Fund, and supposing many of them would like to know something concerning the distribution of relief in these parts I venture to send you the following few notes on the subject.

In Li Chou-fu, the Prefecture city of which is in Lat 31 deg. 30 min. N. Long. 117 deg. 15 min. E. Ho-fai Hsien is the only district in that Prefecture requiring relief. The total population of that single district is, over 1,200,000, 700,000 of whom applied for relief last year, 100,000 of whom were not only destitute of food but also of fuel. There being neither coal nor wood in the whole country straw is the only fuel, and the crops having failed, straw became very scarce; few people could afford to procure a sufficiency wherewith to cook their food last winter. The Prefect of Li Chou-fu, however, foreseeing what was about to happen applied to several distinguished natives of that Prefecture for assistance and actually succeeded in obtaining nearly 1,100,000 and over 500 piculs of rice, wherewith he caused the distribution of rice to the natives near the Prefecture City, at the rate of one bushel and half to each adult, about 10 days' rations and half that amount to children. To go large cash to adults and half that amount to children. In this manner all the rice and over 12, 65,000 were expended before the Chinese New Year. Soup-kitchens were also started where rice gruel, was doled out to all who cared to come for it, that is, those persons who were entirely destitute of everything they needed. Thus the people were tranquillized and felt grateful for what they got. Another distribution is now about to take place and that, it is hoped, will carry the people on until the Spring crops are ripe.

I have just come from Ying Chien Fu, the Prefecture city of which is in Lat. 32 deg. 58 min. N. Long. 115 deg. 30 min. E. There, the Prefect told me that relief had been granted to all the sufferers in his Prefecture jurisdiction, several times since they had been flooded out of their homes by the rupture of the Yellow River banks in 1887. He had just issued proclamations warning the people that another distribution of funds amongst them to 1,100 large cash to adults, and 550 to children, was to take place immediately and that was the last they were likely to get, as the waters having subsided many people had been able to sow wheat and other spring crops all of which was coming on finely. He, the Prefect, felt very thankful for all that had been done, and the people were grateful for the relief afforded, no more was needed, as the funds had been ample for the present requirements.

In various parts of this Feng-Yang Fu Prefecture, the Prefecture City of which is in Lat. 32 deg. 54 min. N. Long. 117 deg. 35 min. E. things are not exactly so satisfactory in the matter of relief afforded. At Ting Yuen Hsien, the county seat of which is in Lat. 32 deg. 33 min. N. Long. 117 deg. 33 min. E., it was told that the people were suffering immensely, at least two-thirds of the population required relief, yet the newly appointed magistrate was forcing the people to pay up the taxes that had been remitted by Imperial decree. A lot of cash sent up from Shanghai had been hoarded for distribution amongst the sufferers by food and drought. The people I saw said that they had little hope of receiving anything seeing the manner in which they had already been treated by the magistrate. There were over 500,000 souls in that country and a small amount to two-thirds of that number. The people begged me to stay, as they wished to petition the Viceroy and Governor against the Magistrate; they had already sent a deputation of six elders to the Prefect and Tsai at Feng Yang Fu, their Prefecture City, but without effect. They said they could not interfere in matters of Government; all I could do for them was to inform the relief Committee of Shanghai of their necessities, and recommend a further dispatch of funds for distribution amongst them.

At Feng-yai Hsien, another county in this Prefecture, the county seat of which is in Lat. 32 deg. 41 min. N. Long. 116 deg. 30 min. E., I was told that a former Magistrate, Member of the Imperial Clan, had been degraded for his shortcomings in the matter of relief distribution last year. The present Magistrate had caused some distribution of funds to be made at the rate of 400 cash to adults and half that to children. Another distribution of funds was promised to take place soon. (The junk carrying the cash for that distribution is actually in this Port of Hual Yuen Hsien, weather bound.) They had received one distribution of 125, 2, each over a year ago, and were grateful for what had been done. The waters of the Yellow River having now receded the Spring Crops were coming on finely, and it was believed no more relief would be required after this last distribution.

Here at Hual Yuen Hsien a distribution of 60 cash only was made yesterday to farmers, for seed grain, to enable them to sow the lands from which the waters of the Yellow River had recently receded. I heard some people say that a sum of 504 cash to each person had been promised, but only 60 cash each were given—funds may be insufficient. Wheat and rice had been distributed at the rate of 2 bushels of Tai, and 4 to 10 to each adult, and half the amount to children. The information obtained at the Yamen was corroborated outside. We have now been here two days, wind & sun, but hope to reach Feng-Yang Fu City to-morrow, if the weather is fine, whence I will supplement this letter for writing if it is possible.

Hoping you will excuse me for taking up so much of the valuable space in your columns.

Yours faithfully,
W. MESNY.
Lat. 33 deg. N. Long 117 deg. 17 min. E.
30th March, 1889.
(An-hai Province.)

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

We extract the following items of Sandakan and Kudat news from the *Herald* of the 1st inst.:

The month at Kudat was remarkable for the number of steamers that called there, clearly showing the growing importance of that central port.

From Sandakan the *Memnon* carried a large cargo of timber consigned by the China Borneo Company to their agents in the Flouery Land. Next month she may take some Tobacco.

The Suanlamba Tobacco Company, Limited, has been successfully launched to take over part of the land and undertakings on the Segallu River belonging to the Trading and Planting Company.

The weather during the month has been delightful, the North East Monsoon has been blowing fresh and strong, greatly to the benefit of the residents at Kudat; with the exception of a few sick coolies at Sandakan, Marudu Bay seems wonderfully healthy just now.

Mrs. Beeston met with an accident whilst out riding a few weeks ago which might have proved serious. An Australian coolie was riding stumbled and gave her a nasty fall. Her face was cut, but beyond this there was nothing serious.

The first arrival of the month at Kudat, was the *River* bringing coolies for the estates and general cargo; the *River* the same day, San'kar, taking the South Banguay Channel wharf, Captain Griffin prefers to Mallowville, and arrived on her due date, February 14th.

The *Memnon* called at Kudat on her way down from Hongkong, before going to Sandakan, to land Chinese coolies, and some Hakka immigrants who came to settle amongst their friends and relatives at what is called "The Clearings," extending from one to five miles from Kudat town.

Mr. E. Kortman on behalf of the Arenburg Tobacco Company of Deli has applied for 18,000 acres of land on the Klabanganang River, along the line of the road from the Segallu to the Segallu. Mr. Kortman is of opinion that the Segallu river and Sandakan Bay will be the future outlet for the lands towards the Lokan.

Three Chinese prisoners who attacked the Sikh sentry at Gaya and made their escape were recaptured and sent by the *Kimanis* to Sandakan for trial. One of the prisoners, a powerful and ruffian-looking fellow, jumped overboard some time between 1 a.m. and 3 a.m. on the 7th ult. while the launch was under steam in the Mallowville passage. His fate is not known but as he was heavily laden it is not likely that he reached shore.

In reference to the Pangeran's representation that some of the people were addicted to incantations, exorcisms and other heathenish practices which he hoped His Excellency would prohibit and suppress, the Governor stated that, although he shared the Pangeran's view as to the uselessness and folly, he feared he could not do much to prevent them as it was not usual in British Colonies to interfere with customs of this kind, however superstitious or foolish they might be, provided they did no material injury to any section of the community.

A new company is announced—"The Borneo Hotel and Stores Company, Limited." Its purpose "to supply the want of an European managed Hotel for Visitors, Planters and Residents" (*quere*, Planters then are neither visitors nor residents) on a site of 31,150 square feet "in the best part of the town" the manager of the Hotel, Mr. F. Dayley is its capital, \$50,000—its first Directors, Messrs. E. E. Abrahamson, A. H. Mitchellson, and W. Rigby, M.B., C.M., and its Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Snakes have been plentiful since the dry weather commenced. On the morning of St. Patrick's day, Mrs. Daly went out to pick some clover, which is the nearest approach to shamrock attainable out in Sandakan in order to wear the "bit of green" so dear to Irish hearts on that day. On her way to the verandah she met a small poisonous snake coming into the passage, which seemed perfect oblivion of the tradition that St. Patrick had an animosity to its species. The snake was cleverly caught by the butler and placed in a long soda water tumbler from whence it went to its last home in a bottle of spirits.

The Company's Jack was hoisted at Padas Damit on 23rd ultimo in the presence of His Excellency The Governor, Captain Smythies, R.N., Mr. Daly and other officers and Pangeran Shabudun. His Excellency informed the chiefs and people that the Penal Code of India was the law of the Company's territory and would now be the law of Padas Damit, and all well established customs that were not contrary to law would be observed. He said he had the first duty of himself and every other public officer to apply the law without fear, favour, malice or ill will, and he assured them that as far as it lay in his power to do this would be done. In reply to the Chiefs he stated that severe penalties were provided in the Penal Code for adultery and abduction and assured them the law regarding these and all other crimes would be rigidly enforced and that the religious observances of no class would be interfered with. After the flag had been hoisted and the salute fired, the Pangeran visited His Excellency in the Padas fortalice where the Governor walked to Gadong where Mr. Creagh had been waiting on board the *Kimanis*.

SWATOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Swatow, 9th April, 1889.

The steamship *Wassong* arrived to-day from Shanghai. When passing Sang Loan Island, the steering gear was some means at present, which caused the vessel to be driven immediately towards Double Island; the engines were put full speed astern, but as the vessel went astern, she heeled, causing her to touch a rock. The steering gear was got in order and the vessel came up to Swatow. Her bottom is damaged, and the cargo is being discharged as quickly as possible to ascertain to what extent.

The *Chingung* arrived this afternoon, and I learn that she was in collision with a junk in the vicinity of Wei-hai-wel. —*Mercury*.

FOOD AND WORK.

THE DIRECT RELATION BETWEEN FOOD AND ENERGY.

FOOD FOR THE NERVOUS.

Fatty food are most useful in bronchitis, consumption and nervous diseases. Hard brain work uses up a great amount of force, and this is largely supplied by the consumption of the fats, starch and sugar. A well-known English lawyer always takes a meal of some easily digested fatty food before making a great intellectual effort, and an English physician has found that in his intellectual work he is best sustained by considerable quantities of the same material.

We have seen that the nervous system contains much fat, and we may imagine that if the food is deficient in it the brain will suffer. Very thin people are more likely to be nervous than fat ones; and it is said that Bantingham practiced to cure corpulency has caused many persons to become very nervous. It does not follow because fat is necessary that people should eat all they can of it. It should be taken in reasonable quantities, and always thoroughly comminuted and mixed with other food which will divide it

up into very small particles, else it may cause indigestion and pass out of the system unabsorbed. Good butter, cream, olive oil and nuts are rich in fat, and in a form agreeable to take. Potatoes, corn, oatmeal and eggs, containing starch, are all fat producers. We once advised a boy who rejected every form of fat usually found on his mother's table, to eat freely of hickory nuts, and it proved to be very good advice for him. That popular nut, the peanut, which even many physicians condemn as indigestible, has been of like service to others.

AIDS TO DIGESTION.

The conditions of perfection are several, and may be mentioned here. The first is perfect mastication. If this is not accomplished much of the food is not brought under the influence of the digestive juices, and is so lost. Count Rumford calculated that one fourth less food is required if it is perfectly masticated. The object of mastication is to break up the particles into a condition in which the digestive juices can be brought into intimate contact with them.

It has been stated that Mr. Gladstone is so impressed with the importance of perfect mastication that he makes a practice himself, and has taught his family to do the same, of giving each mouthful thirty-two bites one for each tooth in a perfect mouth. It is no wonder that he is able to perform such an amount of intellectual labor.

FAVORABLE CONDITIONS.

Digestion is favored by the proper selection of food; by the best treatment of food as regards cooking, flavoring and serving; by proper variety of food, with occasional changes of diet; by moderate exercise, warmth and a genial state of mind; by good sleep. Persons who suffer from indigestion lose their appetites and their digestion becomes impaired. Sleep, on the other hand, is promoted by good and suitable food; by pleasant social surroundings at the table and by regularity in eating, with proper intervals between meals.

LIVING WITHOUT MEAT.

In temperate latitudes the vegetable world is the most important source of food, although animal food is also extensively consumed.

It is true that there are some difficulties in adopting a fleshless diet. One is that the habits and customs of society are not built upon a plan for it, and these are not easily changed. Our present dietetic habits are formed on the rude experience of generations and they pretty nearly, on our best arranged tables, provide the requisite quantity of fats, carbohydrates, proteins and salts; but the moment flesh is omitted there would be a great deficiency of proteins, unless it were arranged for in other articles of diet. It would be necessary to use, for instance, more oatmeal and bread made from whole-meal flour, also beans and peas—all very rich in proteins.

SIMPLICITY IN LIVING.

What examples of simplicity were those of Sidney Smith, whose society often attracted the wealthy to share his single diet; of Isaac Newton, who lived in the plainest way when thinking out his greatest works; of Franklin in his early life; of William Wordsworth, a Scotchman, who taught that "men should abstain from meat, which might cause a man to eat what he had no need for food, or to drink without thirst." His wife, like many before and since, expecting guests, had made, she feared, inadequate provision for them. He replied: "If they be honest men it will be enough; if not, what need we care for them?" These are cases of simple living but high thinking. "Read the lives of our great men," says Professor J. R. Mayer. "Read the story of their greatness; read of Hannibal and St. Paul, of Luther and Newton, of Wesley and John Howard, and you will find temperance (simplicity) at the root of all their virtues."

DIET FOR RHEUMATISM.

In chronic, or semi-acute rheumatism depend on a vegetable diet, especially brown bread, spinach, celery, salads, cresses and all sorts of acid fruits.

Drink pure soft water, hot or cold, in abundance. Avoid fried fish, cooked oysters and clams, pork, veal, turkeys, potatoes; all gravies and made dishes and fried fishes; excess of nitrogenous food; beer and all malt liquors, wines, &c.

In rheumatism, a vegetarian diet will, in most cases, give great relief, and other hygienic measures will complete the cure, where a cure is possible. A most persistent case of semi-acute rheumatism, which had defied the medical skill and Turkish baths combined, coming under my care as a last resource, has been entirely cured by diet.

The bill of fare prescribed was: For breakfast—oatmeal porridge, whole-meal bread and butter, fruit, cool or weak tea; for dinner—whole-meal bread and butter, fruit and vegetables, especially ice in every form, and baked potatoes; for supper—whole-meal bread, butter and tea, and fruit if desired. Flesh was forbidden; also, all spirituous drinks. A sun bath, with massage and the rubbing of oil on the affected parts, was advised daily and a Turkish bath weekly. Of course, exposure to cold and damp were to be avoided, and medicines given up. Treatment was to be continued for months at least. In that large the patient became well and strong. A very large proportion of sufferers from rheumatism may cure themselves by the same or similar means. It only requires perseverance and good hygienic conditions. It is essential to have the best of whole-meal bread. Thorough mastication is also essential. Over-eating must be avoided.

THE FOX TO STIMULANTS.

Every nutritious and healthful meal, neatly spread and partaken with thankfulness is a temperance lesson. Every well-built house with conveniences for doing work easily and without waste of force, with well-arranged kitchen, bath, rooms, sunny windows and good ventilation is a temperance sermon. Every vegetable garden, kitchen, and fruit tree, and every fruit farm abounding in luscious apples, grapes, peaches and pears is a foe to intemperance. Every school where there is no overcrowding, where the brain is properly taken care of, so that it shall not be overworked, promotes temperance. On the other hand, everything that tends to lower human vitality—over-work, over-study, too little sleep, too little work and especially bad food—all prolong the time when intemperance will produce its evil effects. Every bad cook who prepares unsavory, indigestible meals, creates a demand for stimulants.

Good cooking is one of the most effective means of eradicating a craving for drink, which is the root of so much evil. Drink-craving, in truth, depends as often as not on causes of a purely physical nature.

So I repeat what I said before—that the greatest foe to intemperance is the sanitarian, the health-reformer, and especially the sanitary cook, who lead people into healthful habits of eating and drinking of working and sleeping, of recreation and study.

The practice of drinking hot water on rising and before meals cannot be too highly commended. If there is a fountain of youth in the proper use of hot water, it is to be found in the proper use of hot water. The individual will find himself wholly made over, so to speak, renewed, invigorated, sleeping the sleep of childhood, and feeling the elastic activity of earliest youth. Hot water, drunk on rising, an hour before breakfast, again, before luncheon and before dinner, and on retiring, is simply the elixir of life. It may be justly designated as the one most valuable hygienic measure of the age.

—From Dr. M. L. Heller's "Rating for Health."

THE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN.

The principal characteristics of general form that distinguish women from men, according to a writer in *Scribner's Magazine*, are smaller muscles, sloping shoulders, broader hips and shorter legs. Of these characteristics the smaller muscles and shorter legs may be said to be embryonic, while the sloping shoulders indicate a greater evolutionary advancement in this part of the body than has taken place in man. The constricted waist we must regard as a deformity artificially produced, and it may be likened to the cramped feet of the Chinese and the flattened heads of the Peruvians. In women of the primitive ages there could have been no waist, and in some of the Indian tribes of the present time there is no evidence of the slightest bodily constriction in this region. What, then, is the primary cause of the narrow contracted waist as seen in woman throughout the civilized world to-day? At the time of the worship of the beautiful by the Greeks, women quickly discerned the harmonious curves and symmetrical lines that received the approval of the men of that age, and they fashioned themselves accordingly. The ideals predominating at the time have been transmitted to us in marble and bronze, and illustrate the highest ideals of feminine beauty and loveliness of figure. As soon as the moral fibre of the Greek grew lax the courtesans set the fashion, and in order to make the hips more prominent the graceful curve of the pelvis was gradually increased by constricting the waist with a many-layered girdle. This custom was then carried to such an extent that, according to Cervantes, Hippocrates "vigorously reproached the ladies of Cos for too tightly compressing their ribs and thus interfering with their breathing powers." The custom was imitated by the Romans, and the works of Martial and Colen frequently allude to the unusually small waists of the women of their times. In fact, staves and breast-bands were regarded by Galen as the cause of many of the evils attributed to them at the present day. This art of constricting the waist has flourished at different periods in different ages for the past three thousand years. From an anatomical point of view, the tissues of a woman do not differ materially from the tissues of a man. The bones, muscles, arteries, and nerves are similarly constituted, and are governed by the same laws in their development. So also, are the heart, lungs, stomach, and brain. Anything that will impair the function of an organ in one sex will certainly interfere with its action in the other. If you put a tight bandage around the waist of a man, the physiological functions of the abdominal and thoracic organs are for the time impaired, and the man is unable to make more than two-thirds of the mental and physical exertion of which he is capable. When we reflect that woman has constricted her body for centuries, we believe that to this fashion alone is due much of her failure to realize her best opportunities for development, and through natural heritage to advance the mental and physical progress of the race. We are the more firmly convinced of this fact from the rapid advancement that women make in health, strength, and physical improvement under favourable circumstances. This would seem to indicate that their bodies had been held in arrears and were pining for freedom of movement and exercise.

In order to ascertain the influence of tight clothing upon the action of the heart during exercise a dozen young women consented last summer to run 540 yards in their loose gymnasium garments, and then to run the same distance with corsets on. The running time was two minutes and thirty seconds for each person at each trial, and in order that there should be no cardiac excitement or depression following the first test, the second trial was made the following day. Before beginning the running the average heart impulse was 84 beats to the minute; after running the above-named distance the heart impulse was 152 beats to the minute, the average natural waist girth being 25 inches. The next day corsets were worn during the exercise, and the average girth of waist was reduced to 22 inches. The same distance was run in the same time by all, and immediately afterwards the average heart impulse was found to be 168 beats per minute. When I state that I should feel myself justified in advising an athlete not to enter a running or rowing race whose heart impulse was 160 beats per minute after a little exercise, even though there were not the slightest evidence of disease, one can form some idea of the wear and tear on this important organ, and the physiological loss entailed upon the system in women who force it to labour for over half the lives of such an advantage as the light corset imposes. In order to ascertain the effect of tight clothing upon respiration, the spirometer was tried. The average natural girth of the chest over the sixth rib was 28 inches, and with corsets 26 inches. The average lung capacity when corsets were worn was 134 cubic inches; when the corsets were removed the test showed an average lung capacity of 167 cubic inches—a gain of 33 cubic inches. Who can estimate its value to the entire system? Why preach the gospel of fresh air to women who deliberately throw away 30 per cent. of it by the use of tight stays and corsets? Why waste so much time and energy in talking about the physical development of women? Do they not already outnumber the men in the civilized world; and are they expected to engage in occupations requiring great muscular strength or exertion? My first answer would be that for their own sakes, they ought to have an equal chance with men for realising the full perfection of their being. If physical training is necessary to secure the best types of men, it is equally important as an agent towards securing the fullest development of women.

HOW TO OBTAIN FLESH AND STRENGTH.—Take after each meal about a tablespoonful of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It is almost as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidly with which delicate children and sickly people, suffering from weakness and wasting disease improve and thrive upon this diet is truly marvellous. As a remedy for Consumption and Throat Affections and Bronchitis it is unequalled by any other preparation in the world. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China. —*Advt.*

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Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1889. [486]

Today's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO."

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1889. [486]

Today's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

TAMAKICHI TROUPE. THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, the 20th.

THE CELEBRATED TOKIO & OSAKA COMBINED ACROBATS, consisting of

EIGHTEEN PERFORMERS, including

M. R. T. A. M. A. K. I. C. H. I. AND Miss KOITTO, The Greatest Foot Balancer and Rope Walker in the World, will give

GRAND AND WONDERFUL ACROBATIC FEATS, many of which have never hitherto been performed in Hongkong.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m. To commence at 9.00 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION. Dress Circle front seats \$2.00 " back seats \$1.00 Stalls \$1.00 Back Seats \$0.50 Tickets for Sale at Messrs. CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1889. [485]

FOR KOBE & YOKOHAMA. The Steamship

"PORT JACKSON." Captain R. Huddell, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 20th April, 1889. [487]

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHARBONNAGES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS, will be held at the Company's Office, Hong Kong (Tonkin) on FRIDAY, the Thirtieth day of May, at NOON.

BUSINESS.—To receive the Report on the state of the Vines, and to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors.

The owners of at least Twenty Shares to bearer, in order to have the right of attending the above Meeting, shall deposit their Shares either with the Undersigned, or with the Chief Manager of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, not later than Fifteen days before the Meeting, and these shall be delivered to them a card of admission to the Meeting. By Order of the Board of Directors, ALEXANDER LEVY, Secretary. Hongkong, 20th April, 1889. [488]

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, on FRIDAY, the 26th April, 1889, at Half-past Two o'clock p.m., for the presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 31st December, 1888, the declaration of Dividends, the Election of Directors and Auditors for the current year, and the transaction of any other business which may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive. By Order of the Court of Directors, ALEX. ROSS, Secretary. Shanghai, 15th April, 1889. [489]

Shanghai, 15th April, 1889. [489]

Shanghai, 15th April, 1889. [489]

Shanghai, 15th April, 1889. [489]

Shanghai, 15th April, 1889. [489]

Sh

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BRECONSHIRE,"
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods, are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon,
whence and/or from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M.,
To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 25th instant, will be subject
to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th
inst, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1889. [454]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BAYERN,"
FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named Steamer having arrived,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods, with the exception of Opium,
Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and
stored at their risk into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be landed here in Hong-
kong unless notice to the contrary be given
before 11 A.M., TO-DAY, the 18th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
after the 25th March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant,
at 4 P.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 2nd
May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1889. [4]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship
"CITY OF NEW YORK."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [1]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo per Steamship
"CITY OF NEW YORK."

are hereby notified that their goods are being
landed and stored at their risk in the Company's
Godowns at Wanchai, from whence delivery
may be obtained, on Counter-signature of Bills
of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 20th
instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insur-
ance is effected.

CHAS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1889. [2]

To be Let.

TO LET.

AT the Peak, "LA HACIENDA," formerly
occupied by Sir George Phillip.
Apply to

H. N. MODY,
Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1888. [32]

TO LET.

N. O. 51, PEEL STREET.
Apply to

EDWARD GEORGE,
5, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [474]

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."
Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1888. [13]

TO BE LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION).
ONE LARGE GODOWN No. 23A, Praya
Central under Victoria Hotel Premises.
Apply to

DORABEE & HINGKEE.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1889. [394]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
N. O. 1, 2 and 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.
Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1889. [129]

TO BE LET.

A FIRST-FLOOR FLAT (Furnished or
Unfurnished) in Blue Buildings for 6
months, from May 1st.
Apply to

Messrs. HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
100 House Lane.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1889. [387]

NOTICE.

FOR the Convenience of Customers, the pro-
ductions of the "CHINA SUGAR RE-
FINING COMPANY, LIMITED" can hence-
forward be obtained by RETAIL FOR CASH,
at No. 4, PEEL STREET, at the same prices as
at the Refinery; or Retail orders will be delivered
at addresses in town on applications forwarding
their monthly requirements in writing direct to
the Refinery at East Point.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1889. [23]

Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875,
the Undermentioned BANKS will be
CLOSED for the Transaction of Public
business, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant
(EASTER MONDAY).

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA,
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

For the COMPTEIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Agent, Hongkong.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LIMITED,
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [471]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE this day REMOVED to my new
premises at No. 25, CAINE ROAD, next door
to the Japanese Consulate.

A. HAHN,
Piano-tuner and Repairer.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [407]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$2,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

Mr. E. A. SOLOMON.
Mr. J. S. MOSES.
Mr. S. C. MICHAELSEN.

Mr. G. E. NOBLE.
Mr. LEE SING.
Mr. POON FONG.

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

THE objects for which this Company is
formed are to transact in the Colony of
Hongkong and its dependencies the purchases
and sales of Property, to advance monies on
Mortgage, to undertake the Management and
Agency of Estates, and generally to carry on any
business in connection with Landed Property.

The fullest information can be had on applica-
tion at the Company's Offices, No. 7, Queen's
Road Central.

ALEXANDER LEVY,
Secretary (pro. tem.).

Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 20th March 1889. [308]

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN
LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PAYMENT OF 6TH DIVIDEND.

A 6TH DIVIDEND of 6 1/2% on all claims
against the Hongkong Branch of the
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, which have
been approved by the Court of Chancery will be
paid at the Offices of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED, on and after MONDAY,
the 18th March next.

Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank
for their Dividends and to produce the letter they
hold from the Official Liquidator admitting their
claims in order that the payment of the 6th
Dividend may be endorsed thereon.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND IN
ADVANCE UNDER DISCOUNT.

THE Official Liquidator, by arrangement
with the Assets Realisation Co., is prepared
to pay in advance to Creditors willing to receive
such payment, in FULL DISCHARGE OF THEIR
CLAIMS the Dividend of 5 1/4% payable to the
year 1889, UNDER DISCOUNT OF FIVE
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

Creditors who are willing to accept payment
of the Final Dividend, less discount as above
are requested to communicate with the Under-
signed BEFORE THE END OF THE CURRENT
MONTH.

E. W. RUTTER,
Agent for the Official Liquidator,
Oriental Bank Corporation, in Liq.

2, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1889. [176]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD CALL of \$10 per Share due
on the 2nd instant must be paid at the
Office of the Company, 1, Pedder's Street, with
interest of 12 per cent. per annum from the 3rd
instant, in accordance with Article No. 38 of the
Company's Articles of Association.

By Order,
A. G. GORDON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1889. [459]

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE at
Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. 135.
Good accommodation for Families and
single parties. Moderate charges.

P. BOHM.

GENERAL Employment and Intelligence
Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135.
Information given of Situations offered and of
suitable applicants for Situations.

WANTED A 10-20 roomed house in a central
position. Offers to be sent to above Office.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [354]

L O S T.

ON Thursday night, at or near the Theatre
Royal, City Hall, a GOLD HORSE-
SHOE BRACELET. Any one finding the same
will oblige by returning it to The Hongkong
Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1889. [461]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUCH, MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality.
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD
TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS
LAWN.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Batavia	Vancouver	April 20th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Bellona	Hamburg	April 21st	Siemssen & Co.
Ararat	Calcutta	April 21st	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Glenartney	London	April 22nd	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Port Jackson	London	April 22nd	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Gwalior	Bombay	April 22nd	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Alax	Liverpool	April 22nd	Butterfield & Swire.
Natal	Marseilles	April 23rd	Messageries Maritimes.
City of Peking	San Francisco	April 23rd	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Farfala	Vancouver	May 15th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Nizam	P. & O. S. N. Co.	April 24th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Ningchow	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	About April 25th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Laertes	Butterfield & Swire.	April 25th.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Anadyr	Messageries Maritimes.	April 25th, at noon.
Havre, Hamburg, &c.	Bayern	Melchers & Co.	May 8th, at 4 p.m.
San Francisco, via Ytham	Lydia	Siemssen & Co.	April 24th, at 10 a.m.
San Francisco, via Ytham	City of Peking	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	May 2nd, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via N. &c.	Belgia	O. & O. S. S. Co.	April 24th, at 1 p.m.
Sydney and Melbourne	Batavia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	April 25th, at noon.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Algha	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick despatch.
Singapore and Penang	Russell & Co.	Russell & Co.	April 23rd, at 4 p.m.
Sandakan, Kudat, &c.	Goa, R. Stevens & Co.	Goa, R. Stevens & Co.	April 25th, at 3 p.m.
Yokohama, via N'aki, &c.	Apennine	Butterfield & Swire.	April 23rd, at noon.
Kobe and Yokohama	Memon	P. & O. S. N. Co.	April 24th.
Tientsin	Port Jackson	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About April 27th.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Kwongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About April 24th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Ostes	Messageries Maritimes.	To-morrow.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Natal	Butterfield & Swire.	April 24th.
Manila	Ajax	Russell & Co.	April 22nd, at 4 p.m.
Swatow Amoy, &c.	Zafiro	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
Coast Ports	Formosa	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	April 23rd, at noon.
	Namoa		

Intimations.

NO MORE TOOTHACHE.
USE
the Dentifrice Elixir, Powder and Paste
OF THE
R.R.P.P. BENEDICTINES
of the ABBEY OF SOULAC (Gironde, France)
DOM MAGUELONNE, Prior
2 GOLD MEDALS: Brussels 1880—London 1884
THE HIGHEST REWARDS
IN THE YEAR 1373
BY ROYAL DECREE
"The daily use of a few drops of the
Dentifrice Elixir of the
R.R.P.P. Benedictines in water
prevents and cures the decay of the
teeth, which are whitened and
consolidated while the gums are
perfectly fortified and restored."
It is a real service rendered to
our readers to point out to them
this old and useful preparation,
the most curative, and the only
preservative from all dental
disorders.
Established 1807
Sole Agents in Hongkong:
A. G. WATSON & Co. Limited
THE HONG-KONG DISPENSARY.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Hairdressers, &c.

Notice to Consumers

THE PRODUCTS OF
ORIZA-PERFUMES L. LEGRAND

307, rue Saint-Honoré, PARIS

Such as: ORIZA-OIL, E88. ORIZA, ORIZA-LACTÉ, CRÈME-ORIZA
ORIZA-VELOUTÉ, ORIZA-TONICA, ORIZALINE, ORIZA-SOAP

HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN OBTAINING THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC BECAUSE:

1. Their manufacture is supervised with the greatest care;
2. Their qualities are unalterable and their scents are sweet.

AS THESE PRODUCTS ORIZA ARE COUNTERFEITED
to live upon their reputation

we warn Consumers not to let themselves be deceived.
THE GENUINE PRODUCTS are sold at all respectable firms of Perfumers and Druggists.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE FROM PARIS

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCOES SHERRY, PORT, CLARETS
BURGUNDY, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES
BRANDIES, WHISKIES
"EMPIRE" ALE AND STOUT.

MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, "EMPIRE"
LUBRICATORS

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
COOKING STOVES, SCALES,
PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES,
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

JUVENILE VELOCIPEDE HORSES and
TRICYCLES.

BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAS.
SODA-WATER-MACHINERY.
JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS.

Apply to
W. C. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1888. [11]

NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Underigned have this day been
appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of
these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
are prepared to supply quantities to suit
purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special
terms for Shipping and Large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board
London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. C. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [12]

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WATERBURY WATCHES,
the Handiest, Cheapest, and Best
Time-keepers invented.

\$8. PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH \$8
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS
for each Watch.

Orders from Outposts to be accompanied with
Remittance for Cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(Sole Agents in Japan and China
for the sale of the above Watches)
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite Marine House.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1888. [185]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this HARBOUR, none of the
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD
OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive
prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found
necessary, communication with the Underigned
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [14]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-
SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole
Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches,
awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition,
and for Volkmann and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,
MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

A. G. GORDON & CO.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,
GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT
CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COM-
MISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON
AND TIMBER-MERCHANTS.

WORKS:
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE:
CORNER OF PEDDER STREET AND PRAYA.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
Humphreys' and September, 1888. [42]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH- AND CHRONOMETER MANU-
FACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 44, Queen's Road Central.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the Company will be held at the Company's
Registered Office in Victoria Building, No. 7,
Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on
TUESDAY, the 23rd April instant, at 12 o'clock
Noon, the objects and business of which Meeting
will be to submit for Confirmation the Special
Resolutions passed at the Meeting held this
day.

ALEXANDER LEVY,
Secretary (pro. tem.).

Hongkong, 6th April, 1889. [426]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATU-
TORY GENERAL MEETING of the
above Company will be held at the Company's
Office, No. 62, Queen's Road, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 24th inst., at 5 O'CLOCK P.M.

C. EWENS,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1889. [436]